

**CDC Guidelines for the Prevention
of Intravascular Catheter-Related
Infections
Draft Comments**

Line	Comment
557	“securement” is misspelled
561-568	It would be beneficial to add information as to the benefit of antimicrobial impregnated catheters with an expected dwell duration exceeding 30 days.
1047-1049	As some home health companies pre-attach IV administration sets and prime the tubing with lipid containing formulations (up to 7 to 9 days prior to administration), perhaps guidance would be clearer to state “within 24 hours of attaching IV administration set”, rather than “within 24 hours of initiating infusion”. The risk is associated with the process of entering the bag while manipulating and attaching the IV set, rather than actually initiating the flow of the infusion. A static fluid column containing lipids is higher risk for contamination than a fluid actively infusing.
1144	Suggest changing “cleanse” to “wipe or scrub” to avoid the practice of simply spraying the diaphragm with alcohol.
1153	Consider changing “within 24 hours of hanging the solution” to “within 24 hours of attaching the IV administration set”. See above comments regarding lines 1047-1049.
1155-1157	Consider changing “within 12 hours of hanging the emulsion” to “within 12 hours of initiating the infusion, or attaching the IV administration set, or upon removal of lipid emulsion from the manufacturer’s packaging.” (It is not uncommon for home infusion providers to re-package lipids into smaller containers.) Clarification in this guideline should discourage this practice because the risk of contamination begins when the original container is entered.
1442-1443	This statement is confusing.
1473	Please define “short-term” catheter duration.
1479	Should chlorhexidine washes be recommended for hospitalized patients only since the study was conducted in ICU patients?